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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

To J. B. Newman
State of Tennessee, on relation of R. A. Mynatt, Attorney General for Knox county, Tennessee, vs. F. E. Stahl, J. B. Newman and Arthur Gray Coroner, Defendants.

State of Tennessee, In Circuit Court of Knox County. No. 7586

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that J. B. Newman was on June 28th 1917 made party defendant herein, as shown by the order of record, and that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Circuit Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of September next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 21st day of July 1917
Fred E. Carter, Clerk Circuit Court.
July 28 Aug. 4 11 18 1917

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

To J. B. Newman
State of Tennessee, on relation of R. A. Mynatt, Attorney General for Knox County, Tennessee, vs. F. E. Stahl, Edward Cook, J. B. Newman and Arthur Gray, Coroner, Defendants.

State of Tennessee, in the Circuit Court of Knox County, No. 7582

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that J. B. Newman was on June 28th 1917 made party defendant herein, as shown by order of record and that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Circuit Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of September next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 21st day of July 1917
Fred E. Carter, Clerk Circuit Court.
July 28 Aug. 4 11 18 1917

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

To J. B. Newman
State of Tennessee on relation of Oliver King, John I. Davis, Bruce Davis, E. C. Camp, A. N. Brown, John M. Brooks, R. P. Graf, John M. Leek, W. M. Latham and G. W. B. Gray, all citizens and free holders of Knox County, Tennessee, Relators: vs. Lester Rogers F. E. Stahl, J. Crockett Henry, Isham Corley, Arthur Burke, Rufus Buell, Ray Parker, citizens and residents of Knox county, Tennessee, and Chester Jones, alias A. R. Weaver, and Jim Williams, citizens and residents of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, and J. B. Newman and Arthur Gray, Coroner, Defendants:

State of Tennessee, in the Circuit Court of Knox County, No. 7569

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that J. B. Newman was on June 28th, 1917 made party defendant herein, as shown by order of record and that he is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Circuit Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of September next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.
This 21st day of July 1917
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PLAN BIG UNION.

Needle Workers of the Country May Amalgamate in One Organization.

The strike of clothing workers in New York city may result in the amalgamation of the half million needle workers throughout the country into a single union. The initial step for such a combination was made by Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a letter to Louis Langer, secretary of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' union.

Where the organization effected it would surpass in numbers the four railroad brotherhoods. The contemplated combination of needle workers would probably be built around the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Secretary Schlossberg's letter to Mr. Langer, which furnished the suggestion for the greater union, closed with this paragraph:

"We all realize that we belong to you and that you belong to us. We hope the time will soon come when, instead of a number of separate organizations, there will be one great, powerful and all embracing body of needle workers."

UNITY SOURCE OF LABOR STRENGTH

Organized Collective Action Is
the Safety of Workers.

THE INDIVIDUAL HELPLESS

Haphazard and Planless Protests Never Conduce to Better Tolerable Conditions—Labor Progress Comes Only Through Definite Group Action Backed by Right and Justice.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The individual who does not recognize that his problems of living are identified with those of his fellows has missed the key to the solution of his problems. Unaided, he can accomplish but little in a field where collective effort is the basis for all effective action. Employers, directors of enterprises, join together for organized assistance to each other. Co-operation on the managerial side, the large scale organization of industry and commerce, have made the condition of unorganized workers intolerable. Workers as individuals have been economically and mentally enervated. Only by presenting united opposition have they been able to maintain themselves as human beings. Although the Roman soldiers marching singly found it impossible to go against an enemy in strongly fortified cities, they could advance with safety marching shoulder to shoulder under the protection of a testudo formed by overlapping their shields. So organized collective action is the safety of workers dependent upon employers for an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

Regardless of the kind of work they do, wherever workers have learned organization they have been able to protect themselves and to secure better conditions. Haphazard, planless conditions are never conducive to progress. Organization enables the group to put driving force behind their demands and ideals. Thus many so called unskilled workers receive higher pay than those following professional or semiprofessional callings.

Unorganized workers find themselves helpless when confronted by a period of transition. Protection comes only through definite group action in accord with constructive policies—a condition impossible without organization. So, when the European cataclysm enveloped the whole world, in the reaction following came congestion in commerce and an abrupt cessation of the arts of peace. Industry and commerce in this country were choked. It is an ancient custom to make wage earners bear the brunt of industrial reactions in the form of unemployment, falling wages and higher prices.

Organized workers can act as a unit in protest against lower wages—by protest they act as a stabilizing force and prevent impulsive destruction and waste. Organized workers under war conditions have not only resisted reduction of wages and deterioration of conditions, but have secured increased wages and shorter hours.

When danger of war became imminent for our own country among the first suggestions for "preparedness" were proposals to tear down all the protective measures secured by labor after years of struggle. Members of congress proposed to repeal the eight hour law and to deny the right to strike. Again the organized labor movement interposed protest to protect the workers.

Those who have suffered from war conditions and prices have been the unorganized or the poorly organized. They have had no leverage which would give them power to increase wages, and increased prices forced them to reduce their standard of living.

Another transition period is coming when the world returns to a peace footing. Organization is the only agency by which the people can meet and solve the problems of that period. Constructive organization, co-ordination, whether industrial or international, is the fundamental principle of preparedness for peace or war.

How Much Rest?

Workers who are used mostly to watch machines in operation and who are seated and otherwise comfortable while doing so need no allowance for rest. On most kinds of work 10 per cent of working hours for rest should be allowed for males and 12 per cent for females. Rest should be increased beyond this according as the worker is exposed to high temperatures, is subjected to anxiety or other nervous or mental strain in connection with his work, or has to do heavy muscular work—George H. Shepherd in Industrial Management.

Too Much "Efficiency."

The sufferings of women workers under the strain of steadily increasing work and long hours in factories described as "cluttered up" by efficiency engineers were related to the Massachusetts legislative committee on social welfare by Margaret Cleary, a spinner employed in a mill at Ludlow.

Speaking in behalf of a measure to provide a forty-eight hour working week for women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, she told of women who dropped under the strain from nervous exhaustion.

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FREEDOM MUST BE PRESERVED

Dangers of Proposed Law to
Make Strikes Illegal.

NO SURRENDER OF RIGHTS

To Deny Wageworkers Privilege of Concerted Action Would Take Away the Only Effective Weapon of Organized Labor—Economic Power Is the Tollers' Only Protection.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

A proposal which is now under consideration by congress illustrates the necessity for making theory square with experience. A plan may be theoretically perfect, but may fall completely when put into actual practice. Upon labor matters, particularly many of our lawmakers are merely theorists. The result often is what was aptly described by John Bright, who looked around the British parliament and remarked, "Here are we, the cats, making laws for the mice." So in truth it seems that only those who occupy the same relative relation to workers that cats do to mice could seriously propose and defend the legislation now pending in congress.

It is proposed that congress enact a law to prevent wage earners from agreeing to quit work collectively. In other words, legislation is proposed to limit or deny the right of concerted action to inaugurate a strike. However, every one knows that the effect of the proposed legislation would be to deny individuals the right to stop working at will or, stated conversely, the law would compel workers to remain at work under conditions against which they protest—a condition which is in no way different from slavery.

The individual worker in modern industry has become simply a cog in the great industrial machine—each must work in co-operation with the others. Real individuality is gone from industrial organization. There is no way by which an individual worker can express his individual resentment against injustice or wrong. There is no way by which he can as an individual secure redress for wrong. For an individual to quit work has no effect upon conditions against which he may justly protest. The only effect of his action would be to leave him without a livelihood. An individual worker can readily be replaced.

The only way to make the protest of workers effective is concerted action. For one or two railroad men to leave their positions because they could not secure the eight hour workday would accomplish but little in inducing the railroad corporations to agree to shorten hours of work. The only thing that can make the railroad companies see the reasonableness of the eight hour workday is to make them appreciate the economic power of their employees.

The purpose of the legislation is to make strikes illegal. This is completely at variance with the whole trend of industrial development and recent legislation enacted by congress. Practically all of the people of our country have now grasped the fact that a strike is not a crime. There must be a complete revulsion of feeling if they indorse the proposal in congress which will make strikes crimes. If strikes are declared crimes it will then be necessary to impose severe penalties in order to enforce the purpose of the law. The purpose and the method of the legislation are reactionary. To make strikes illegal means to hold a prison before the eyes of the workers and to force them to work at the command of employers.

The workers throughout the entire country are fully aroused to the dangers contained in this proposed "compulsory investigation" plan. These dangers have awakened them to full appreciation of a fundamental principle. Workers cannot delegate to outside authority, even though that authority be the government, the right to regulate industrial relations without creating an opportunity for a continuous infringement upon their rights and freedom.

The railroad brotherhoods, like all organizations affiliated to the American labor movement, have opposed the legislative method as the way to secure a shorter workday and higher wages, but the situation was such that the railway brotherhoods yielded to the policy of the government and accepted the Adamson law. But just as soon as the government acquired the right to regulate the hours of work for railway employees it at once began to augment its powers, to provide regulations for other relations and to limit the right to quit work. The experience illustrates the danger to which the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly called attention.

The industrial freedom of wage earners depends upon their keeping control over industrial relations within their own hands. Once delegate even a particle of that authority to the government and they limit their freedom and force a chain that retards normal free action in all lines.

Economic power is the only agency which the workers have for self protection and self betterment. They must retain that power and oppose every effort that would take from them their birthright as free workers—free citizens.

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WILLIAM MCKINLEY SAID

"What we need to do, is to be prudent in our prosperity, save while we can and be strong if the storms should come—and they do, now and then. Whatever comes, let us be fortified by the practice of economy while we are all so well employed."

Good advice—Let us help you to prepare for the storms, by starting you in with a

HOLSTON SAVINGS ACCOUNT

NOW—this very day.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

TO J. N. GILES

Mattie Giles vs. J. N. Giles
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15415

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant J. N. Giles is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of September next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 14th day of July 1917

J. C. Ford Clerk & Master
Atchley, & Bibb, Solrs.
July 14 21 28 Aug. 4 1917

TO The Creditors of Paris Ariens Pelloux Deceased:

J. M. Tindell, Executor, vs. Walter Pelloux, et al.

In the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee. No. 5005

All creditors, and other persons interested in the estate of Paris Ariens Pelloux, deceased are hereby ordered to come forward, and exhibit their demands, and have themselves made parties to the bill in this cause, on or before the 20th day of August, 1917, or they will be forever barred. This order will be published in the Knoxville Independent, for four consecutive weeks. This 24th day of July 1917

JESSE L. HENSON,
County Court Clerk.
July 22 Aug. 4 11 18 1917

FOR DAYLIGHT PLAN.

American Federation of Labor Indorses Movement to Set Clocks Back.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, who is chairman of the New York daylight saving committee, has announced that the American Federation of Labor has, through its president, Samuel Gompers, approved the plan which was indorsed by the daylight saving convention, held in New York. Mr. Marks added that with the indorsement of organized labor, the approval of the majority of the farmers and the backing of civil organizations, the passage of the bill, now before congress, to move the clock forward on May 1 so there be sixty more minutes of sunlight daily for the ensuing five months, seems assured.

The federation's executive council, Mr. Gompers announced, passed a resolution which in part reads as follows: "We urge the inauguration of a daylight saving project for the conservation of time and opportunity for greater leisure and open air exercise for the masses of people, and we insist that in order that the change may be beneficial it must have its general application throughout the United States. We will gratefully receive from and actively give to any groups the fullest support in the attainment of the project so long as it shall be utilized for the purpose herein declared."

FIGHT ONLY BEGUN.

Campaign to Prevent Child Labor Must Be Continued in States.

State regulation of child labor in local industries is not yet as thorough as the federal regulation of industries engaged in interstate commerce, according to the annual report of the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee.

Twenty-eight states allow children to work more than eight hours a day in stores and other local establishments; nineteen states allow children to work at night in such establishments; twenty-eight states have no regulation of street work by children, and twenty states have poor regulations; twenty-three states need night messenger laws; twenty-six states do not require medical examination of children for work permits; twelve states have no educational requirements for work permits, and thirty-two states have standards lower than the fifth grade; one state has no compulsory education law, and four states have only local option laws.

"The 1,850,000 working children whose status cannot be directly affected by any kind of federal regulation present the major problem on which the efforts of the committee may now be concentrated," says Owen R. Lovejoy, the general secretary, in his report. "Congress has forged the tools for an aggressive campaign, and we have now reached the stage where by taking hold instead of letting go we may hope to see the solution of the problem."



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FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

Contention That Trade Unions Do Not Represent the Labor Movement.

It is often urged against organized labor that the despotism and really oppressive features of trade unions consist in the fact that their membership never includes more than a small minority of the whole wage class for which they pretend to speak. Trade unions, on this theory, have no right to speak for the laboring class unless their membership includes at least a majority of the class.

On this principle there is not a political party, nor a church, nor an organization of any kind that would have a right to speak. If we say that trade unions do not represent the interests and sentiments of their class because their membership roll does not contain a majority of the members of the class we might say that the churches do not represent the Christian sentiment of the community, for surely it is true that the membership roll of the churches does not include a majority of the community.

We might say that the Republican and Democratic parties do not represent the Republicans and Democrats in any community because the membership rolls of the organizations do not contain a majority of the voters of each political faith in that community. By that test there could be no parties.

The argument is contrary to all human experience in group action. Representation seldom includes a majority of the whole, never the whole. The truth is that representation in voluntary organizations includes the active spirits who voice the sentiments silently acquiesced in by the rest. The idea that the organization does not represent a body because its membership rolls do not include the majority of those interested has no experience whatever to rest upon. It is a sophistical quibble, invented by a sophist in special pleading against the laborers, and is applied to no other form of social or political organization.—Bricklayer and Mason.

Please state how much larger Poland is than Ireland.

The area of Ireland is 32,373 square miles. In its greatest prosperity Poland had an area of 350,000 square miles.